Amusements, de.

ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway Day and Eventhe United States." Also, Foreign Oil Painti BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening at 8.-"The onnie Soogah." Mr. and Mrs. Barner Williams.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, New Tammany

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY, corner Fourteenth-st.-FRUNCH THEATER—This Evening—English Opera, Benedict's "Lily of Killarner."

IRVING HALL-This Evening at 71 .- Blind Tom's NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATER—This Evening,—"Paris and NIMLO'S GARDEN - This Evening, at 71. - "The

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening at 8,-"Humpty SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway-This Ronning at 8. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus. STEINWAY HALL - This Evening - Musical Fes-

St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-st., near Fifth-ave.
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SCROFULA, CHRONIC CATARRH, and BRONCHI-Val. Neser topier curved. Ordinary Cataraki, thild DikOnCHI-curved. Catarak and Bronchitis, being combined with Scrofish, are the fixed panests of Consumption, and every bearable physician will con-ede their have never been curved except by Nature's Sourceign Remedi-ous from Plants, discovered by myself. Where do we see one patient curved by others in this immense city! None such exist! And ret the grossest deceptions are imposed on the public by persons who dare not grantifier a successful result. Medical Circulars, 3 stamps. Ww. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. V. CAUTION AGAINST PURCHASING "EMPIRE,"

CAUTION AGAINST PURCHASING EMPIRE,

"Fire Kle & Lyon." And "Arther Shewing Machines.

The injunction granted by Judge Gilbert restraining the publication of
the following notice, having after a careful hearing been dissolved, the undersigned resume the publication of the following:

The public are hereby notified that the sewing machines sold by the
"Empire Sewing Machine Company" of No. 516 Broadway, New York,
and called "Empire Machines," by the "Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine
Company" of No. 537 Broadway, New-York, and called "Finkle & Lyon
Machines," and by "J. E. Braensdorf & Co.," No. 194 Grandest, NewYork, and called "Attha "Machines, are an infringement upon numerous
Letters Patent owned by the undersigned, and said Companies have been
acting without our authority or license since Sept. 10, 1957, and in violation of our rights.

All persons are cautioned against buring, selling, or using any of said
Kapire, Pinkle & Lyon," or "Ætna" Machines, (unless procured from
anid "Kapire, Pinkle & Lyon," or "Ætna" Machines, (unless procured from
anid "Kapire Sewing Machine Company" "Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company," or "J. K. Braunstorf & Co., "prior to Sept. 10, 1867),
as they will be personally presecuted for the infragement.
Suit for an injunction against the "Kapire Company" has been commenced, and suits will be instituted at once against the "Pinkle & Lyon"
Company, and "J. K. Braunslorf & Co.," and all their Agents, to prewent further imposition upon the public.

Whitelers & Haker Sawing Machine Co.,

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gestion, insures good appetige, gives tone and vigor to the system, guarantees awest and refreshing alrep, and restores enfestived and nervous congritutions to robust health. General Depot No. 75 Fulton-st. N. V. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First ality hair dye and hair dreing. All shades, at Batchelor's. 16 Bond st. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the "PALMER'S PATENT LIMES, BEST!" LAST

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LLOYD'S \$100,000 REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS, CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Arposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Market Street Street Price Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Market Street Street

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

Cooperation Letters, Fine Arts, the Drama, the Fashions, National Camp-Meeting, Arrest of an Opulent Mail Robber, Charles Dickens in America, Naval Intelligence, Incendiarism in Thomasville, Ga., Nashville Sons of Temperance, the Whisky Frauds, the West Side, the Courts and the Money Market, may be found on the second page; the Markets on the third, New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh. the seventh.

The Union League Club will meet to-night to respond to the Republican nominations.

We print herewith the first of a series of letters to working men on Coöperation, which we commend to the thoughtful study of all who wish to save money, especially those who live in any city or village. The writer is an English republican, who speaks of what he knows by experience, and so speaks convincingly. Give him earnest heed.

We publish to-day, on another page, a description of the improvements, completed and in progression, on the northern part of the island above One-hundred-and-fifty-fifthst. The natural advantages of the locality, aided by horticultural and architectural art, will render it a desirable addition to the ornamental parts of the city.

We have this morning some further interesting details of the great German festival which is to be held in this city in the last week of June. Thousands of German riflemen from abroad will participate in the picturesque pageant in Broadway and the carnival at Jones's Wood, and no pains or expense will | Constitution of Indiana, and bore a prominent be spared that can add to the magnificence of part therein, though still young and in a po-

The bogus lotteries and gift swindlers are getting into trouble on all hands. The exposure of the Gettysburg affair, and more recently of the Kentucky lottery of France, Smith & Co., and, still nearer home, the Kelley's Weekly swindle, have brought a storm about the ears of these, and others not yet brought to light, that bids fair to check the operations of such scamps. In the matter of the Kentucky lottery (France, Smith & Co.) some interesting documents appear on the fifth page of this paper.

The Chicago Convention went handsomely through its work yesterday. While there was no squabbling or confusion, there was also no appearance of a "cut-and-dried" programme; the independence and individuality of the various delegations were not less marked than their readiness to yield to the will of the majority; the speeches were strong and exhilarating, yet temperate and sensible; the enthusiasm was spontaneous and genuine. As our correspondent remarks, it has become an old story to cheer for Grant, yet he was nominated amid the wildest cheering, which lasted halfan-hour. The battle over the Vice-Presidency was of course hard fought, but terminated

sooner than was expected, and most auspiciously for the party and the country, in the nomination of Colfax on the fifth ballot.

A writer in The Pittsburgh Commercial says that on the 1st of April last the four principal petroleum ports of Europe had on hand a less stock than on the previous year by 95,193 bbls.; the stock at New-York and Philadelphia was less by 100,000 bbls.; the stock at Pittsburgh and the wells is less by 500,000 bbls., making a total falling off in the supply of 700,000 bbls. The production during the past year has averaged about 9,000 bbls. per day, while the consumption is at least 13,000 bbls. Hence it is inferred that there will be a rise in oil, oil lands, and oil stocks, and that snug corners await those who "sell short."

The Paris Moniteur, which is generally well informed about the war in Paragnay, states that according to its latest dispatches President Lopez was determined to dispute every inch of the road to the Capital. To that end he had strongly fortified the mouth of the Tibicuary and made this river his new line of defense. The Tibicuary is the first important river north of the Parana, which constitutes the frontier between Paraguay and Brazil, and which has so long arrested the advance of the Allies. The distance between the Tibicuary and the Parana is about 50 miles, or one-third of the distance between the southern frontier of Paraguay and the Capital. If the Moniteur's dispatches are correct, the end of the war may still be far off. In the Argentine Republic the sympathy with Paraguay seems to be on the increase, and from a number of places it is reported that the new conscripts have mutinied and gone home. The representatives of the United States in the belligerent States continue to offer mediation, though the report that our Minister in Brazil had threatened the Emperor with an armed intervention of the United States is undoubtedly untrue.

THE NOMINATIONS.

It was not necessary to hold a Convention to designate the Republican candidate for President. The People had already decided that they would vote for ULYSSES S. GRANT, and nobody else. We tried for a while to persuade them that they could do better, but they would not hear us. The nomination of Gen. Grant by every delegate from every State and Territory comprised within the boundaries of our Union was a simple proclamation of what the masses had already decided. The wild enthusiasm wherewith his name was hailed will roll irrepressibly from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific. Apart from all politics and parties, the People are for Grant; and his vote will far exceed that of the most popular candidates for Governor, Congress, &c., who may be run on the same ticket. We predict that both his Electoral and his Popular majorities will exceed those of Lincoln over McClellan.

Those who would fain make-believe that the soldiers who fought gallantly for the Union are not heartily for Grant, deceive none-not even themselves. Should Hancock be the Democratic nominee, he may possibly poll one-tenth of the votes of the Union Volunteers, with nine-tenths of that cast by their paroled prisoners who fought for Secession; but, as against a Peace Democrat, we believe that Grant will make nearly a clean sweep of the Union's defenders. Quite a number may still expect to oppose him on partisan grounds; but, long before the campaign is ended, the foolish calumnies of his assailants will impel them to "vote 'as they shot." As the well remembered long roll is sounded in their ears, they cannot resist the soldierly impulse to "fall in."

Gen. Grant will receive more votes from reconstructed Rebels than could be obtained for any other man who fought gallantly, successfully for the Union. Faithful to his country and her flag, he was ever a magnanimous foe; and no man is more anxious than he that the bloody, hateful past should be speedily obscured by a genuine fraternity and mutual good will. He fought, not to degrade and destroy, but to exalt and to save. There is no other American in whom all interests and all sections cherish so profound a trust as in Ulysses S. Grant. Hence, the strength evinced by the Republicans in intermediate local contests will be no measure, no test, of that which will be developed when the People come to vote consciously for him.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is a native of this city, now 45 years old. His mother, early widowed, married again, and removed to Northern Indiana; where Schuyler, after his school-days, first became a clerk in a store, but, before he had attained his majority, developed a taste and aptitude for journalism. He established or purchased The St. Joseph Valley Register at South Bend, and soon made it a power in the land. He was a canvasser quite as soon as he was of age, and bore an effective part in the Clay campaign of 1844. As his County (St. Joseph) never failed to stand by him, he was chosen in 1850 a member of the Convention which framed the present

In 1851, he was first a candidate for Congress, and beaten 238 votes, in a poll of 18,474, by G. N. Fitch, his Democratic competitor. In 1854, he was again nominated, and was now triumphantly elected; as he has been at each subsequent election for Representative in Congress down to this hour. The ablest and most effective Democratic canvassers in the District have been successively pitted against him, often with high hopes of success, always doomed to be blasted. Here is the aggregate vote on either side at each election

are on creater pine we each	election;
1851Colfax 9,118	Fitch 9,356
1854Colfax 9,789	Eddy 8.223
1856Colfax12.926	Stuart 11.890
1 838 Colfax	Walker 19.610
1860 Colfax 16,860	Catheart 13.458
1863Colfax14,775	Turple 14.546
1864Colfax16,658	Turpie14,978
1866. Colfax20,221	Turpie18,073
-Thus we see that our	candidate for Vice

President has proved as invincible in the arena of intellectual struggle for Liberty and Loyalty as our more illustrious candidate for President amid the stern alarums of War.

prime of their manly vigor, and in the fullest maturity of their powers. That our too long distracted country is destined, under their auspices, to achieve a speedy and complete restoration of its former prosperity, and more than its former fraternity, we will not cherish

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

The N. Y. Times recently saw fit to denounce those whom it stigmatizes as "the Radical "leaders" as the responsible authors of the deadly feud between the Republican party and the man whom it last elected Vice-President. Here are its precise words:

Here are its precise words:

"The entire course of events since the war closed has been colored and shaped by the attempt of the Radical leaders to obtain control of the Republican party, and to engraft upon it their own principles, and bend it wholly and entirely to the accomplishment of their purposes. Universal Negro Suffrage—the exclusion of the Southern States until this could be forced and fastened upon them—the distranchisement of enough of the Southern Whites to make this possible, and the retention of power in their own hands by these means, were the main objects at which they aimed."

-To this arraignment, we replied, in sub-

stance, that I. Mr. Johnson, in February, 1865, after his election but before his inauguration as Vice-President, avowed to a friend his desire that the old Democratic party should be resuscitated and restored to power-of course, upon the downfall of that which had elected him.

II. Before he had been two months President, he had been formally waited on by a deputation representing the Democratic Bourbons of Washington, had exchanged complimentary speeches with that deputation, and had been thereupon significantly recognized and commended as a Democrat by their Washington organ.

III. Those now known as "Conservative Republicans," having obtained control of our Republican State Convention of 1865, framed a Johnson platform and nominated their own candidates, tried to obtain some sort of indorsement thereof from Johnson, but failed.

IV. In our canvass that Fall, Montgomery Blair-the original "Conservative Republican -stumped the State for the Democratic ticket -he being widely known as fresh from the White House, and on the most intimate terms with Johnson.

V. Congress had not yet been in session, and of course had done nothing to provoke or alienate Johnson. He played vigorously at Reconstruction throughout that year (1865), with no one playing against him, and very little open dissent from his views by Republicans. And, when the XXXIXth Congress met, near the close of that year, we do positively know that such pronounced Radicals as Senator Chandler, John Wentworth, &c., confidently expected to cooperate with Johnson to the ead.

VI. Throughout the long session which followed, Congress did not even propose "Uni-'versal Negro Suffrage," nor (in fact) Negro Suffrage at all. The plan of Reconstruction matured by it left the Suffrage question wholly to the States respectively, only providing that those States which denied the Elective Franchise to any class or race should not count that class or race as a basis of representation in the House or in the Electoral Colleges.

VII. Johnson's violent outburst against Congress and "the Radicals" generally on the 22d of February, in "swinging 'round the circle," &c., occurred while Congress was thus urging Reconstruction on principles which did not require Impartial Suffrage.

-Such are the positions from which we argued that The Times was wrong in blaming 'the Radicals" for their breach with Johnson -that Johnson had made it himself, with deliberate intent, and in pursuance of a settled purpose to push his personal fortunes at the expense of the party which elected him. Are they not strong?

The Times endcavors to shake them, as fol-

I. It don't know about the Stanley Matthews story-has seen no evidence supporting it except "newspaper statements of little weight." Col. Matthews is no myth, but a most respectable and responsible gentleman, holding a high office in Cincinnati, where he has lived long and is widely known; and his testimony on this point was drawn out by and duly ratified before the Ashley Impeachment Committee.

H. The Editor of The Times denies that he visited Washington in 1865 to evoke some sort of expression from Johnson in favor of our Republican State Ticket. We stand corrected, so far as the visit is concerned. He adds: "No 'effort was made by anybody, so far as we are 'aware, to obtain from him any letter concern-'ing the success of the Republican State Ticket." We think him mistaken on this point; and here are our chief reasons:

Our State had been exceedingly close in the preceding election. The Democrats had placed on their State Ticket several who had been prominent Republicans. They stoutly claimed (as The Times admits) the President as really on their side, and eager to give his patronage to those who should aid them to triumph. His exchange of compliments with the Bourbons aforesaid, the mission of Montgomery Blair, the tone of the Democratic press, all tended to countenance their claim. His favor was probably worth 10,000 votes to whichever party should secure it. Is it credible (we had written possible) that the managers of our State canvass did not seek to know whether the President was with or against them-more grateful for his elevation to the compatriots of Abraham Lincoln than to those of Wilkes Booth? We cannot believe it.

III. Mr. Johnson has now been more than three years President. His messages, letters, speeches, &c., uttered during those years, would fill a large volume. Can any one recall a single one of these utterances wherein he evinces gratitude to the Republican party for his elevation, or avows any sympathy with its principles, pride in its achievements, or devotion to its ascendancy? If not, was there ever a more pregnant negative than that afforded by his

IV. The Times takes no notice of our averments that the XXXIXth Congress did not, at its long session, exact "Universal Negro Suffrage," nor (in fact) Negro Suffrage at all. Yet that session witnessed the definite rupture between Congress and Johnson, was signalized by the utterance of the harangue of Feb. 22, and was followed by the series of performances known as "swinging 'round the circle." Need we say

more on this head? V. The Times concludes:

"We do not discuss this point now with any view to practical action. The quarrel exists, and has done its worst. The Republican party has suffered from it all the harm it is capable of inflicting. Who is the most responsible for it may be curious as a question of history, and as a warning for the future; but it can have little effect on the actual course of affairs."

-But The Times did initiate this discussion with a very practical aim-that of justifying Johnson and inculpating the great majority of Congress as responsible for the existing feud. Every assertion that it makes in this strain is Messrs. Grant and Colfax are both in the over to the Copperheads. Hence, we are im-

pelled to contest and confute its mistaken as-

That was an admirable resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention yesterday, on the motion of Carl Schurz, "commending the mag-"nanimity of the reconstructed Rebels who now support the Government, and favoring "the removal of the restrictions and disabilities imposed upon them just as rapidly as "their loyalty justifies it." A speedy restoration of the Southern States to their old places in the Union, and a generous forgiveness of the conquered brethren who repent, are the chief features in the Republican policy, and but for the obstinacy of Andrew Johnson we should long ago have carried it into effect. But soon, with Grant and Colfax for our leaders, and the Administration united and loyal, we shall trample upon all obstructions and bring back our country to order and happiness.

The Times and other Johnson organs, which expend so much pains in the defense of Messrs. Ross, Fowler, Van Winkle, and others of the seven, would make that defense a good dea! more pertinent, even if it were not stronger, by bearing in mind the exact charge brought against the gentlemen in question. We find no fault with any man's voting to acquit the President if his conscience tells him to do so. We have made no complaint of the Senators who all along spoke their convictions boldly and honestly. The offense of Ross, Fowler, and their colleagues is that, having spoken for conviction up to the last moment, they then turned around and voted against it; that having done their utmost to push the Republican party into this conflict with Executive usurpation, they lost heart and deserted their colors in the critical hour. They made up the fight and then ran away.

"Personal explanations" in Congress are becoming an unbearable nuisance. Whenever the Hon. Jones Robinson is attacked by The Podunk Banner of Liberty, he deems it his privilege to burden Congress, and the official Globe, and the Associated Press with a long reply, and he thinks it very unfair if all the newspapers do not publish it. For our part, we give notice that we shall submit to the infliction no longer. Members of Congress, like other people, must fight their private battles on their own ground and with their own weapons. We shall print no more "personal explanations," except as advertisements, on the usual terms.

The project for a National Telegraph line between New-York and Washington, to be owned and controlled by the Government, does not commend itself to our favor. We do not see what the Government has to do with enterprises of this sort, nor has its success in carrying the mails been such as to encourage it to attempt any more labor of the same character. All such work had better be left to private corporations, who will do it more cheaply, promptly, and honestly than we can hope ever to have it done by public officials. If the Government is to carry messages and letters, why should it not carry other things? Why should not the Secretary of the Interior control all the railway lines, and the Metropolitan Police have a monopoly of the New-York market-expresses?

OUR CANDIDATES. GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Eight years ago, when a Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln, a man not altogether unknown, and wherever known re spected, the country was taken by surprise, but rallied to his support as no old favorite bad ever been supported, and in the terrible years that followed gave him a place in the popular heart never accorded to any one except Washington. Now the country is not only not surprised at, but actually demands the nomination of a man then living at Galena, whose name the people had never heard when Lincoln was called from his quiet life at Springfield. Both Western men, and both residents of Illinois, though born the one in Kentucky and the other in Ohio, they were nominated for the first office in the people's gift by National Conventions held in the metropolis of their adopted State. Lincoln had a mission to perform, and the Convention of 1860 called him forth to perform it: Grant has that work to complete, and the Convention of 1868 asks him to complete it. His record in the past shows the singleness of purpose with which he will pursue the task allotted to him

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. Like Lincoln, his early intellectual advantages were of the most ordinary kind, but he was enabled to educate himself sufficiently to enter the Military Academy at West Point, to which he was fortunate in procuring a cadetship, though at the expense of his name, Hiram Ulysses, which was given him in infancy for the one by which he has become known all over the world. If the clerical blunder which inscribed him Ulysses' S. could not be erased from the records of the Academy, neither can that name be blotted from the scroll of honorable kistory. He graduated in 1843 and was breveted 2d Lieut, in the 4th Infantry. He served through the Mexican war receiving brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain for meritorious conduct at the battles of Molina del Rey and Chepultepec. After the war with Mexico he continued in the army for a few years, and while serving in Oregon in 1852, was promoted to a captaincy. The next year he resigned, going into business at St. Louis, and in 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was conducting an extensive tannery when the late war broke out. Capt. Grant was among the first to offer his services to the Government, and was given command of a regiment by the Governor of Illinois, with which he went into active service in Missouri. It was not long until he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (Aug., 1861), and assigned to the command of the Dis

The unfortunate battle of Bull Run and the varying fortunes in the South-West had a depressing effect upon the country, and the people were willing to take a leader on trust if he would only come heralded with a victory, however insignificant. Rich Mountain gave M'Clellan command of the Armies of the United States; the unfortunate expedition to Belmont doomed Grant to comparative obscurity at Cairo, until near the close of the first year of the war. Then the brilliant victories of Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, the first of any significance gained by a Union army, could do little for him, and while the former made him a Major-General, the latter deprived him of a command. All eyes were turned toward the Grand Army of the Potomae, in anticipation of the great things it would accomplish when its leader actions upon the Cumberland and the Tennessee were not considered, while people were amused with promises never to be realized, and kept in constant expectation by assurances that all was quiet along lines a little nearer home. It were useless to attempt a description of these actions now, but when Grant completed a victory that had begun as a defeat, by leading in person a charge of six regiments, he showed that a General might promise little and yet accomplish much. Soon after he had worsted the ablest Rebel leader in the South. who was killed in that fierce engagement at Shiloh Church, Halleck assumed command in the South-West, and the victor was rewarded for his two suc-

been driven from before Richmond, Pope had been defeated at the second battle of Bull Run, and an uncertain victory at Antietam had closed the career of a General who was called to the head of the army in the fervor of popular enthusiasm, and had been restored to command in a moment of popular despair. During the dark and terrible Winter that followed, the Army of the Potomac under its successive commanders lay on the banks of the Rappahannock, and fought the ill-fated battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while Grant and Sherman were quietly working out their plans on the Mississippi the Spring and Summer of 1863, and Meade was enabled to gain his great victory at Gettysburg, the Gettysburg in the associations connected with the ever-glorious Fourth of July. In detailing the appointments of Major-Generals which had been made ter the capitulation of Vicksburg I was added," as if himself unconscious of the importance of an event that had given the army a leader who conquered a peace for the country, and makes him to-day the candidate of the great Republican party for President, an office which he would not desire were not the people intent on giving him this last mark of their confidence and esteem.

that brought the news of Meade's victory at Gettysburg brought word of Pemberton's defeat at Vicksburg. As a reward for this victory, Grant, in his own already appointed for the regular army, but unlike of Volunteers, no fortune now could doom him to inactivity. Before he was ordered to assume command at Chattaneoga, after the unfortunate battle of Chickamanga, President Lincoln wrote him a characteristic letter. It was dated July 13, 1863, and was as follows: "My Dear General: I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicintiy of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did-march the troops across the neck, run the battories with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, now wish to make the personal acknowledment that

you were right and I was wrong." A victory which could call forth such a letter as this from President Lincoln would produce in the mind of the Executive the most unbounded confidence in the capacity of the commander by whom it was gained. It is gratifying that that confidence was never betrayed and never disappointed. He first the chief command in Tennessee, by the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, driving the Rebel Mission Ridge, and opening up the way for Sherman's Great March to the Sea. Then the National House of Representatives passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Gen. Grant for his victories and ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, while both Houses of Congress concurred in the passage of an act reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, a rank never held by any one except Washington, and Grant was recommended for the post, it being prescribed that the Lieutenant-General should have command of the armies. President Lincoln formally presented him with his comto the final victory in the South-West, he at once proceeded to pave the way to success in the South-

The Grand Army of the Potomac, smarting under its many misfortunes, notwithstanding the bright spot of Gettysburg upon its banners, and its imperishable record for heroism, needed the prestige of fortune. words, and without indicating his purpose left fought in the terrible battle of the Wilderness; then he advanced to the North Anna River, and making a sanguinary battle, the assault upon the Rebel works at that place; and then swinging around the intrenched lines of the enemy, he crossed the James and invested Petersburg. Desperate engagements followed, and, during the investment, he mined and blew up Fort Hell, a Rebel stronghold, with the view of taking the town by assault; but the operation failed, with severe punishment on our side, and heavy losses to the enemy. This, together with the desperate straits to which Lee was reduced, emboldened him to take the offensive and on the night of the 27th of March, 1865, he moved three divisions of his troops before Fort Steadman, and surprised and captured the position. Before night it had been retaken, and at the same time the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, continuing until evening. On the 2d of April the Rebel intrenchments, with 6,000 men, at Big Five Forks, were captured, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, under Grant's direction, which ended in driving Lee from his works and the abandonment of Richmond. Lee's retreat was cut off by the rapid movements which Grant instituted, and on the 9th of April, just Northern Virginia capitulated. Soon after the Rebel Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms granted by Grant to Lee, and the Great

Civil War was ended. If Gen. Grant was appointed to the command of the armies with a rank never held by any one before except Washington, a greater honor if possible was in store for him. He is now simply General of the United States Army, and soon he will be President of the United States.

THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, the popular candidate of the National Union Republican party for the office of was born in North Moore-st., March 23, 1823, his father having died but a short time previous. With but limited means, his widowed mother could afford to keep him at school but a short time, and at the age of 10 he was placed in a mercantile establishment where he remained for three years, contributing materially from his small salary to the support of both himself and mother. In 1828, he and his mother, in company with others, left their home in this city and settled in St. Joseph County, Indiana. Shortly after his arrival in the West, he was appointed Deputy County Auditor for St. Joseph County, and employed his leisure hours in the study of State law, in which he is said soon to have become an acknowledged exchose to move upon Lee at Manassas; and decisive pounder. He read law pretty thoroughly during these leisure hours, but not with a view to adopting it as a profession. He had but little idea of what great benefit the information he was then gaining would prove to him in after years. In 1845 he started a weekly journal at South Bend. the county seat of St. Joseph County, called The St. Joseph Valley Register, becoming its sole proprietor and editor. A writer in The Indianapolis Journal corrects a mistake into which the public has fallen relative to Mr. Colfax's connection with the printing business. Mr. Lanman, in his Dictionary of Congress, says: "He was bred a printer." He never was apprenticed to the printing business, and knew nothing of the practical part of the "art preservative Army Corps, and fixed his headquarters at Jack-son in that State. In the meantime McClellau had limited, he soon mastered the art sufficiently practically effective in alienating Republicans of West Tennessee, his forces constituting the 13th quick perception, however, and great anxiety from the party of Freedom and driving them Army Corps, and fixed his headquarters at Jack- to economise, for his means were yet very

of and to reflect the mind and elevated thoughts of its editor. He continued his connection with this paper until three or four years ago, writing a regular weekly letter for its columns and the Yazoo. When Lee moved northward in during his first two terms in Congress. It was during the early days of The Register that Mr. Colfax was laying the foundation for the capitulation of Pemberton added Vicksburg to reputation he has since attained as a debater. A debating club was formed, which held regular weekly meetings during the Winter season, and it was a rare occurrence indeed to find Mr. in the regular army, Grant once modestly said; "Af- Colfax absent from one of these stated gatherings. Politics, the temperance reform, and other subjects were often as ably debated in this society as kindred questions are in many deliberate bodies of much greater pretensions of the present day. The Hon. John D. Defrees, now Superintendent of Government Printing, and for many years editor and proprietor of The Indianapolis Journal, to which Mr. Colfax was also attached as Senate Reporter for some time after he commenced the publication of The Re One who was within the Rebel lines during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, was told by an arrogister, was also a participant in these debates. They gant Southerner, whose deserted home was near the were both Whigs, both ardent and sincere advocates spot where Grant's army lay, that the dark and fetid of, and believers in the temperance reform, and waters of the Yazoo would destroy his men even if were consequently seldom pitted against each other there were no intrenched enemy in front to pick them in these debates. The attachment formed at this off in detail. But the same flash of the lightning | early day between those gentlemen still continues with unabated fervor. In 1848, Mr. Coffax was chosen as a delegate, and elected as Secretary of the Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the modest words, was added to the Major-Generals Presidency. In 1850 he represented St. Joseph County in the Convention which framed the present the time when he was commissioned a Major-General | Constitution of Indiana. In this Convention he opposed, with all his ability, the adoption of the clause prohibiting free colored men from settling in the State. His opposition to this measure was the cause of his defeat the following year when nominated for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Fitch. But, with all the ability, tact, and shrewdnes of this old political wire-worker, he only distanced his young competitor 200 votes, in a district which had been strongly Democratic for years. In 1852 he was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention. He took an active part in the campaign which followed, speaking often and writing much. In 1854, when the " great deep" of Indiana Democracy was broken up, and the old Hunkers laid in a grave from which it is hoped they may never be resurrected, he was renominated and elected to Congress, and was consequently more active than ever before. His experience as a debater, and familiarity with State and National politics, rendered him an overmatch for his opponents, whore east of the Big Black, I thought it was a mistake. I he was always anxious to meet in an open and fair discussion before the people, where he was always certain of a vistory. In 1856 he was again nominated for Congress, and reëlected by a handsome majority. His entrance into Congress was in the midst of the great struggle over the Lecompton swindle. A writer says of his maiden speech in the House: "His first speech in Congress went forth to repel the tide of terror which was sweeping over struggling Kansas, justified the President's faith, soon after he assumed and cleary showed that even then he was one of the best debaters in the Lower House." Over 500,000 copies of this speech were printed Gen. Bragg from the Chattanooga Valley and and circulated -a compliment perhaps never before received by any member of Congress He was first chosen Speaker of the XXXVIIIth Congress by a vote of 101 to 81. He has been thrice elected to the same position, each time by an increased majority. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads on the organization of the XXXVIIth Congress, and did much to extend mail facilities throughout the West. He was one of the first advocates, and is still one of the warmest friends of the Pacific Railroad. Indeed, he takes a warm interest in any movement looking to the development of the boundless resources of the mission March 9, 1864, and having opened up the path | great West. It was, doubtless, the interest he feels in this section of the country which induced him to take his celebrated trip "Across the Continent." His trip was a perilous one, but his welcome at "the other end of the line" was so spontaneous truly genuine, and heartfelt that it more than repaid him for all the dangers and hardships he passed through. This trip prepared him for one of the most Gen. Grant to give it confidence in itself. Those entertaining lectures ever delivered in this country. noble veterans felt that success was assured when It has been listened to with wrapt attention by the they found him willing to join his great fame with people of almost every city in the North. Pecuniarily. theirs, and to link his destinies with their however, it has profited him but little, for with that He received his commission from liberality which has ever been a marked trait in his the hands of the President, with but few character, the entire proceeds of a lecture have as often been donated to some charitable object as they the Executive presence to begin his advance have found their way into his own pocket. He has upon Richmond. The Rapidan was crossed, and Lee | now served in succession 14 years in the House. He was urged but he declined to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair flank movement upon Cold Harbor, fought another in the House. As a presiding officer he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. A writer in "Putnam's Magazine" truly observes that Mr. Colfax " has no eccentricities, but great tack His talents are administrative and executive, rather than deliberative. He would make good appointments, and adopt sure policies. He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator. He knows men well, estimates them correctly, treats them all fairly and candidly. No man will got through his business with you in fewer minutes, and yet none is more free from the horrid brusqueness of busy men. There are heart and kindness in Mr. Colfax's politeness. Men leave his presence with the impression that he is at once an able, honest, and kind man. Political opponents like him personally, as well as his political friends. We have never heard that he has any enemies. The breath of slander has been silent toward his fair, spotless fame. The wife of his youth, after being for a long time an invalid, sank to her final rest several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister preside at his receptions, which for many years have been, not the most brilliant, but one week after the last great battle, the army of | the most popular of any given at the Capital. Socially, Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. It may be that he feels his oats in some degree, but dignity hasn't spoiled him. The everlasting I-hood and Us-ness of great men is forgotten in his presence. His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Lincoln, but nearly so.

to "help out of the drag," but he never at-

tained to any great proficiency in the business, his

editorial labors, the business of the office and other

duties soon claiming his entire attention. The

Register prospered, and soon became a source of profit

to its proprietor. It was ably edited, and was a model

of courtesy and dignity. Every paragraph, however

small, seemed to have passed under the supervision

tion. But they are very far from the high and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman, and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and winning. American mothers believe in Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him than for any public man since Clay." Vice-President, is a native of New-York City. He The intimacy and confidential relations of Mr Colfax with Mr. Lincoln are well known. They labored hand in hand as brothers in the cause of the Union, holding frequent and protracted interviews on all subjects looking to the overthrow of the Rebellion, for there were no divisions between the executive and legislative branches of the Government then as there are now. During the darkest hours of that bloody drama which shall ever remain a reproach upon the people of one section of the nation, they were ever cheerful and hopeful. Confident in the justness of the war waged for the preservation of the Union, and placing a Christian reliance in that providence which guides and shapes the destiny of nations, great reverses, which caused others to fear and tremble, at times, almost to despair, seemed only to inspire them with greater zeal and a firmer belief in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

Mr. Colfax is rather under the medium hight, with a form firmly and compactly moided. His hair is brown, now slightly sprinkled with grey; eyes blue; forehead high and arching, indicating great perceptive faculties, and deep veneration. His face is open and frank, and as yet unmarked by age. He possesses great vitality, and can endure an extraordinary amount of labor with but little fatigue. This coupled with his temperate habits, has caused him to wear his age so well that but few persons weald vizor of manhood, with all his cares and responsibilities, as buoyant as most people at 30. in that providence which guides and shapes the des-

ities, as buoyant as most people at 30. An ingenious design by Mr. B. F. Brady, No. 650 Broadway, representing the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, surrounded by a fine

They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-

like or business-like quickness of thought and me-